The Remainder of the Report Being Printed.

AMOUNT OF MONEY ISSUED TO PAY TROOPS.

Preparations for a Distinguished Wedding

THE APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE ENROLLING ACT.

cial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Tuesday, April 7, 1863. NO NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Telegrams, official and unofficial, from General Hooker's army state that no news or newspapers ed from Rebels to-day, although a flag of truce had crossed the Rappahannock-a circumstance thought to indicate at least that no disaster had overtaken our forces at Charleston, if not that a victory has crowned the National arms there. Otherwise there is no additional fact bearing upon

the military situation in South Carolina.

The Navy Department failed to receive late dis patches from Admiral Dupont, and has no certain information as to the precise time or mode of attack by the combined forces. The War Department is equally ignorant. Much is left to the discretion of Gen. Hunter and Admiral Dupont. It is, however, believed that unless bad weather delayed the expedition, a blow has been struck by this time. The reported landing of Hunter's troops in force at Beabrook's and St. John's islands is thought to be much exaggerated in the Rebel telegrams.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. Senators Wade and Chandler left town to-day. The other members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War have also gone. All the reports and all the testimony that is to be published are now in the hands of the public printer. The reports concerning the battle of Bull Run and the affair at Ball's Bluff will be given to the public in the course of this week. The latter will, it is believed, show that Gen. Stone is less to blame for the massacre there than his superior officer then in command of the Army of the Potomac.

THE PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

Between March 20 and April 1, \$32,650,000 have been issued from the Treasury for the payment of troops, as follows:

Paymasters are now with the armies of the West, and disbursing officers at the other places named are engaged in paying off the troops. The payment of Monroe, and the Paymaster accompanied the corps West to complete the payment. In addition to the shove, there has been sent:

Making a grand total of \$38,150,000 issued by the Treasury Department for the payment of troops up to April 1.

There now remain to be issued from the Treasury funds \$21,000,000 for disbursement, as follows:

Army of the Petomac. \$14,000,000
Gen. Heintzelman's corps 3,000,000
Troops in Western Virginia 1,000,000
Troops in Kentucky, etc. 3,000,000 Total......#21.000,600

The funds for the Army of the Potomac are expected this week, having been delayed in conse quence of public debt falling due. No paymaster has yet been sent to Hooker's Army.

WEDDING OF DISTINGUISHED PARTIES. The Brazilian Minister and Mrs. Lisbon have issued cards of invitation for to-morrow to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lisboa, to the Marquess del Prado, formerly First Secretary of the Spanish legation here, and now Charge d'Affaires at Quito. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's father, in the presence of a very select circle. The Spanish Minister, by special order from his court, is to represent at the wedding the Queen of Spain, which is considered a high honor for the betrothed. The diplomatic corps will be present in gala costume, an unusual attention at a European court, but which is regarded on this occasion as a proof of the good fellowship existing among the diplomats in Washington. The President and Secretary of State are among the invited guests. THE APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE ENROLLING

ACT.

No appointments have yet been made for Provost Marshals or other officers under the National Euro!! ment act. The Secretary of War is, however, re-ported to have said to-day that all will be announced ithin a week.

OFFICERS EXEMPTED FROM DISMISSAL. The following order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SOLDIERS

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERALS OFFICE, 
WARRINGTON, D. C., Thesday, April 6, 1003.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offenses hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen days from this date they have the form the Williams Commission in session in appear before the Military Commission in session in this City, of which Gen. Ricketts is President, and infactory defense to the charges

Vol. XXII .... No. 6,867

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

Res. Corps; First Lieut. L. D. Forrest, 6th Pa.

Res. Corps.

Absence Without Proper Authority.—Capt. Dennis McGee, lat Rifle Regt. Pa. Res. Corps; Assistant-Surgeon R. W. Ross, 7th Pa. Res. Corps; Lieut. G. S. Baker, 16th Va. Vols.; Capt. Jos. Williams, 30th N. Y. Vols.; Capt. D. J. Culbertson, 13th Obio Vols.; First Lieut. R. B. Scott, 65th N. Y. Vols.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THE MONEY THE ARMY IS PAID IN.

A portion of the money now being paid out to the army consists of new legal-tender notes issued under the joint resolution authorizing an additional hundred millions. It is hoped that no further issues beyond this hundred millions will be required. It is known that the Secretary of the Treasury will make every effort to meet his payments without issuing any of the legal-tender notes authorized under the nine bundred million act.

THE CASE OF QUARTERMASTER BELGER. We learn that the case of Col. Belger, Quarter master at Baltimore under Gen. Wool, is one of the greatest magnitude, the amount involved being almost fabulous. It will be brought to trial at an

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINING SURGEONS. The following Examining Surgeons have bee appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions:

Dr. A. Chapin, Winebester, Mass. Dr. C. H. Ohr, Cumberland, Md. Dr. John H. Vivian, Mineral Point, Wis.
Dr. D. V. Stranshau, Warren Court-House, Pa.
Dr. Charles O. T. Gilman, Salem, N. Y.
Dr. P. McClaren, Burlington, Iowa.
Dr. Alexis H. Cruttenden, Bath, N. Y. REVENUE DECISION RESPECTING LOTTERY

DEALERS. The following letter embodies a decision of im portance to lottery dealers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTRENAL REVENUE &
WASHINGTON, April 3, 1863.
SIR: Your letter of March 30 has been consi

Article 37 of section 64, as amended in the firs authorize a person, association, firm, or corporation, to sell lottery tickets under a license, as contempla-ted in said article, at a place of business specified in the license granted. It cannot, however, be con-sidered as authorizing the agents of such person, as-sociation, firm, or corporation, that may have been licensed as aforesaid, to sell at places other than th

licensed as aforesaid, to sell at places other than that named in the license.

The particular application of this rule would, of course, authorize the corporation to which you refer, established by the State of Missouri to sell lottery tickets, at its place of business whenever licenses shall be applied for and granted. If, however, corporations shall employ agents in various parts of the State to sell tickets upon commission, such agents will be required severally to take

In response to the suggestions made by you that any projudice existing against the business of lottery ticket dealing should not be permitted to influence the decisions of this office, it is to be said that the foregoing rule is applied to all the kinds of business enumerated in section 64.

Very respectfully, C. F. PERPER, Labor Communications of the section 64.

Very respectfully, C. F. ESTEE, Acting Commissioner. To RICHARD JOHNSON, esq., St. Louis, Mo.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 7, 1863.

JUDGE CRADLEBAUGH.

Some of the Judgesof the Territories are preparit to test before the United States Court of Claims th question whether the President has the power to remove such officers at pleasure. Judge Cradle baugh, whose case is fully made up, and which i included with the others, continued to act on the the 9th Army Corps was commenced at Fortress Supreme Court bench of Utah for eighteen months after President Buchanan appointed his successor Judge Cradlebaugh's associates, however, acknowledged bim to the exclusion of the latter. NEW BANK.

Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., of this City, and as sociates, have organized a bank under the recent National Currency act, to be called the National Bank of Commerce, to be located in Georgetown. It will go into operation as soon as the Government can furnish the circulating notes.

MINNESOTA INDIANS.

The question as to what shall be cone with the convicted Minnesota Indians remains undecidedthe President still having it under consideration.

MINERAL CONTRIBUTIONS. The General Land Office continues to receive from org nized Territories, rich and beautiful contributions of all kinds of minerals. The cabinet, although but recently commenced, contains a large variety of valnable specimens.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY. The President and the party who accompanie him to the Army of the Potomac on Saturday will return on Tuesday or Wednesday.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES. Jay, Cook & Co. exchanged seventy thousand legal tenders into five-twenties one day last week in ch this city, and such exchanges are constantly being made in Washington.
REVENUE DECISION RESPECTING DISTILLATE

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has

and the control of the proposition of the section o The following order has been issued:

War Department, Adjutant, General's Office, War Department, Adjutant, General States, the states and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, current series, from the War Department having reported that satisfactory defense has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Lieut. N. D. Preston, 19th N. Y. Cavalry; Lieut. R. L. Anneeley, 43d N. Y. Volunteers; Lieut. W. Savage, 4th N. Y. Volunteers; Capt. Has Assistant Surgeon C. H. Rodgers, 11th Conn. Volunteers; Capt. Chas. Arrowsmith, 8th Pa. Reserves; First Lt. Thos. B. Moore, 2d N. J. Cav.; Capt. F. McGlivey, 6th Me. Battery; Capt. Mark W. Downe, 1st Min. Vols.; Capt. H. A. Maxwell, 82d N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. Damel D. Lincoln, 8th 111. Cavalry; Lieut. C. M. Granger S8th N. Y. Vols.; Capt. Calvin C. Moses, 58th Pa. Vols.; Lieut. Martin F. Hatch, 2d N. Y. Cols.; Lieut. George W. Watkins, 64th N. Y. Vols.

Watkins, 64th N. Y. Vols.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen. NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SOLDHERS.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SOLDHERS.

Descrition.—Second Lieut. Augustus A. Hagar, 61st Pa. Vola.; Second Lieut. Aiex. M. Wright, 3d of abandoned property and the Pa. Cav.; First Lieut. Wm. H. Goodman, 6th Pa. in the insurrectionary districts.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA. tered in all directions, and soon disappeared in the

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT EASTERN QUEEN. OPERATIONS OF COLONEL MONTGOMERY.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF PORT HUDSON. OCCUPATION OF THE TOWN OF PILATEA.

The U. S. steam transport Eastern Queen, Capt. Collins, arrived at this port last evening, from New-Orleans March 29, and Key West 1st inst., with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

brings about 65 discharged soldiers from Gen. Banks's division.

Capt. Collins reports that, while at Fort Philip, U. S. boarding officer, who reported having received a telegram from New-Orleans stating that the Rebels had begun to evacuate Port Hudson.

The Eastern Queen brings the following passen-

gers from New-Orleans:
Edwin Atwood, U. S. A.; John Smyth, J. B. Johnson, U. S. N.; Capt. Dudley Waish, J. W. Morton, U. S. A.; F. A. Jordan and family, J. H. Williams, U. S. A.; Capt. J. De Pup and family, W. Cape, U. S. N.; Capt. E. H. Boyds, S. B. Hans, Geo. Finch. G. Godeel, U. S. A.; H. M. Fish, C. Fish, Mrs. Beals and family, H. C. Packard, Capt. L. Porter, Chaplain Orleite, C. L. Bouchard, U. S. N.; Mrs. Ellies Bowen, Miss Niebette, Wm. Ruddenham, U. S. A.; H. J. Bellauz, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Hide and servant, S. E. Brown, W. F. Chess, U. S. N.; and 37 in the steerage.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The Rebels Opposite Exceedingly Reticent

-Probability of Unfavorable News to

HRADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, April 7, 1863.

There are indications, but nothing of a definite character, that the enemy on the opposite side of the river are in possession of information, from some point, unfavorable to their cause. They are unusually careful to prevent any of their papers from getting into our lines.

## THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Dashing Cavalry Affair-A Bebel Con-

Major Ransom of the 6th Kansas has just returne from a highly successful scout. Thirty-four guerrillas were killed, fifteen campe broken up, and nearly all the camp equippage, arms, horses, &c., captured, twenty-seven houses and places of resort burned, two leaders hung (the latter were concerned in the robbery of the steamer Gaty) and a large amount of

States of California and Oregon, and the several were burned last week, and 100 head of stock taken.

Wednesday last, and would probably reach the scene of operations on Thursday evening. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon nething further was known of their movements.

THE COLLECTION OF ABANDONED REBEL PROPERTY.

Wm. P. Mellon of Ohio has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury chief agent under the law of the last Congress providing for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in the insurrectionary districts.

They arrived on board the Wabsah on Tuesday, delighted at having escaped from the bondage in which they were held, and the hardships which they suffered. They were conscripts, and complain of bad pay, half rations, and insufficient clothing among the Rebel soldiers.

A CARGO OF COTTON CAPTURED.—The James Adger, last Wednesday, towed a schooner, which had been overhauled by the South Carolina in attempting to get out of Charleston. She had on board a cargo of sixty bales of sea-island cotton, which, at present prices, must be worth not far from \$30,000. The schooner itself is not of any great value.

Treachery of the Citizens of Jacksonville.

S. W. Pass, the Eastern Queen was boarded by the The City Burned and Evacuated.

From Our Special Correspondent. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 28, 1863.

Jacksonville is in ruins. That beautiful city, which has been for so many years the favorite resort for invalids from the North, has to-day been burned to the ground, and, what is sad to record, by the soldiers of the National army. Scarcely a mansion a cottage, a negro hut, or a warehouse remains. The long lines of magnificent oaks, green and beautiful, with the thickest foliage, the orange groves perfuming the air with their blossoms, the sycamores the old century plants adorning every garden, the palmetto and bayonet trees, ever tropical in verdure,

robbery of the steamer Gaty) and a large amount of powder and other munitions of war destroyed.

Only one of his men was wounded. He will return to the field in a day or two.

Skirmishes with Guerrillas.

Kansas Citt. Tuesday, April 7, 1823.

A messenger from Major Ransom's battery and the 6th Kansas Cavalry reports several skirmishes with guerrillas, in which 25 were killed and wounded, and the notorious Tedd was captured, together with horses, equipments, &c.

Some 25 houses of Secessionists in this county were burned last week, and 100 head of stock taken.

From Port Royal.

Is mindeed, and I am thankful that it has not be restricted in the powder and border of the second time on the 10th of March by the negro brigade under the command of Col. Higginson. What they achieved, and they achieved, and how admirably, I have already written you, up to as late a date as the 25th inst. Before alluding to the events of to-day, it remains for me to fill up to as late a date as the 25th to the 28th. Ten days ago, Gen. Hunter, upon representations made to him, not by Col. Higginson, but by several loyal men of much wealth and influence, long residents of Florida, decided to re-enforce Col. Higginson with two regiments of white infantry—the 8th Maine, Col. Rust, and the 6th Connecticut, Col. Chatfield.

Col. Rust, on the forces in Jacksonville upon his arrived, Col. Higginson had, by the severest labor his black brigade could endure, so strengthened his position by blowing through an organ browled with such accommenced sacking it of everything of value.

The organ was in a rement torn to strips, and all most every soldier who came out seemed to be celebrated to the country of value.

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were burned last week, and 100 head of stock taken.

From Port Royal.

We have received a copy of The Port Royal New South of April 4, from which we take the following items:

Mysterious Disappearance—Probable Captures of two Officers by The Rebells Captures of two Officers by The Rebells Captures of two Officers by The Rebells Captures of the 47th New-York Volunteers, and Capt. Arnold, who has recently been appointed to a command in the same regiment, left Fort Pulaski last Thursday noon in a small boat, for the Ogeochee River.

They were accompanied by a crew of six men, a large amount of mail matter for the 47th, and a considerable sum of money for the payment of the sailors on the gunboat Marblehead. Lieut.-Col. Van Brunt, who came up from Battery Seymour on Tuesday last, reported that the officers had not arrived when he came away, and that nothing had been heard of them, their boat, or their crew.

It is probable that they were captured on Thursday night, while going through Warsaw Sound. Capt. Eddy is the son of the tragedian Eddy of New-York and has the reputation of being one of the best officers in his regiment. At the unce of his capture, he was the Provost-Marshal of the post at Ogeochee.

Big Thing for the Edward Hadden with three bundred bags of sait, on her way from Nasana to Savannah, was caught by the transport Matanno, Capt. Blakeman, in Calibogue Sound, on Wedneddy morning. She was first seen from the could be cared where the Rebel Gen. Finning and the grant at the brovest labor his black brigade could endure, so strengthen the best officers to Rebell Gen. Finning and that he descended himself sufficiently strong to bold Jacksonville against all the forces the Rebell Gen. Finning acknowled and in the throw of the Robell Gen. Finning and the descended himself sufficiently strong to bold Jacksonville against all the forces to Rebell Gen. Finning and the descended himself sufficiently strong to be a raginate it.

The natural defenses of Jacksonville against all the forces the Rebell Gen. Finning

This they reached without meeting a single Rebel until they touched the warf at Palatka. Just as they were about landing, a company of gnerrillas opened a vigorous fire with musketry upon the boat, but more especially upon Lieut. Col. Billings, who stood out upon the deck exposed to the entire volse ley. It was as if by a miracle that this ardent Emancipationist and true philanthropist was not killed instantly. As it was he was wounded in a three different parts of his body—one ball passing through his right hand, another through his left, and still another through his hip.

The moment Col. Montgomery brought his boathowitzers to bear upon the town the Rebels scat-

pine forests back of the village. After obtain all the cotton in the place and about 30 negroes

the following statement:

pine forests back of the village. After soluting all the cotton in the place and about 30 negroes for his regiment, Col. Montgome, y started on his return. Learning, however, that some cotton could be obtained at a landing about 25 miles above Jacksonville he stopped the boat and went off with his men in the country about ten miles. I should have said that his little exyedition was in the night, and that the egroes Col. Montgomery took with him were familiar with the ground, several of them having been slaves on the plantations along the road.

When about ten miles out, they discovered what appeared at some distance to be a small camp-fire, and upon a closer reconncissance proved to be such. Col. Montgomery divided his little company into parties of four or five, and disposed them so as to entirely surround the camp. Much to his surprise, he found the entire party, consisting of a Lieutenant and sixteen privates, lying on the ground, sound saleep, without a single man on guard. Of course, all he had to do was to take possession of the arms, fifteen new Enfield rifles, stacked in front of the camp, arouse the sleepers, and announce to them that they were privagers of way. The moment the inteen new Enfeld rilles, stacked in front of the camp, arouse the sleepers, and announce to them that they were prisoners of war. The monient the Lieutenant discovered that his entire party had been captured by a company of negroes, his mortification was extreme, and manifested itself in expressions not pleasant to polite ears. He was, however, entirely in their power, and in a little while, with his entire party, submitted with the best grace they could command.

entire party, submitted with the best grace they could command.

This little party of Rebels had been sent out from the command of Gen. Finnygan as an escort to the inhabitants who desired to seek safety from the Northern invaders beyond the lines of the Rebel army. They had with them two good army wagots, heavily laden with valuable sorse, and eight mules. The drivers were soon compelled to hitch the mules to the wagons and turn their heads in the direction of the landing, where the suffre party arrived before morning. Just as they reached the boat they received the order to return to Jacksonville, sent up by a graphoat as courier, and to prepare to leave

the rose and the jessamine—all that at this season, indeed, I might say through all seasons, has made Jacksonville a little Eden, has been burned, and scorched, and crisped, if not entirely consumed to sakes, by the devouring flames.

But before entering upon the details of this lamentable destruction of property, allow me to return to able destruction of property, allow me to return to Hitton Head, which place I left last Thursday morning. At that time at an early hour it was whispered around headquarters, although the utmost secresy had been enjoined, that Jacksonville for the second time was to be evacuated by the soldiers of the National army, who had twice driven the enemy from it, had occupied it, had promised the loyal inhabitants protection, and had assured them that the city would be held by our troops during the war.

Desiring to visit this portion of the Department of the South before the grand expedition set sail, and also to witness the evacuation, I took passage on the steamer Boston and arrived here with the accompanying transports, the Convoy, the Delaware, the Cossack and the Tillie, on Friday evening.

At Hilton Head much surprise, indeed much indignation had been expressed the moment it was made known that we were to abandon this important, but because so many loyal people would be trillie, and the Cossack—are at the wharves, the City of the St. John and the Cossack—are at the wharves, the City of the St. John and the Cossack—are at the wharves, the City of the St. John and the Cossack—are at the wharves, the City of the St. John and the Cossack—are at the wharves, the City of the St. John and the Cossack—are at the wharves, the City of the St. John and the Cossack—are at the wharves, the City of the St. John and the Cossack—are at the wharves, the City of the St. John and the Cossack—are at the wharves, the City of the St. John and the Cossack—are at the wharves, the City of the St. John and the Cossack—are at the wharves, the City of the St. John and the Cossack—are at the wharves, the city

of conscripts, on the saber charge, he took 15 prisoners, killed 5, and captured all their arms, horses, tequipments, &c.

The Rebels were composed of parts of Morgan's and McCown's bands. Among the prisoners are Capt. Brady of the 18th (Rebel) Tennessee Regiment, and a Lieutenant of Morgan's Cavalry. A fill-house containing forty casks of liquer was destroyed. The place had been used as a conscripting rendezvous. One man was wounded on our side. Gen. Mitchell's command made a march of fifty-five niles in twelve hours.

In Reteroive Husiness Done by a Kansas Regiment—Fifteen Camps Broken Up.

Kassas Civy. Tuesday, April 7, 1803

Major Ransom of the 6th Kansas Civy. Tuesday, April 7, 1803

April 2003

To return again to Jacksonville—its evacuation and destruction by fire.

I am now writing on the deck of the fine transport ship, the Cosvoy, the Polaware, the Cossack and be tillle, on that we were to abandon this important it was in was in the prison. The goal of the fill of the tillle, on the John Adams—are lying due to the place had been used as a conscripting render to abandon the important it was five to a till of the place had been used as a conscripting render to the construction by fire.

In mow writing on the deck of the fine transport shy the Cossack and the John Adams—are lying due to the place had been used as many loyal people would be until the moment a Rebel appears in sight. The transport and known that we were to abandon this important, but because it was in the place in the boston. Three gunboats—the Paul Jones, the Morgan's containing forty cashs of liquer was destroyed. The place had been used as a conscripting the place had been used as a conscri

est importance at this moment that all the troops in this Department should be concentrated for the grand conflict in Charleston or Savannah harbors. Either of these important cities taken, the whole State of Florida would be, as it were, flanked, and the enemy compelled to abundon it ins antly.

But if this is so, said they, why should we have occupied it at all. This interrogatory I could not answer. Gen, Hunter undoubtedly can, and to him I leave it. I am satisfied that if there has been a mistake made, it has not been in withdrawing the troops. Every one knows how much we have lost all trough the wars by scattering, instead of consecutive of the city, The beautiful Spaniah moss, drooping of the city. The beautiful Spaniah moss, droo

brating the occasion by blowing through an organ

brating the occasion by blowing through an organ pipe.

To-day the same spectacle has been repeated, only upon a much grander scale. There must have been some understanding among the incendiaries with gusrrillas.

One of our musketo boats captured five Rebel raftment of the city, and at a later hour still more were fired. The only mansions of any value left standing as we move down the river are the elegant mansions of Col. Sanderson and Judge Barritt, both Rebels and scoundrels of the deepest dye.

Why so much property, known to belong to Union men, should have been destroyed, and the mansions of these notorious Rebels left standing, it is hard to understand.

The country along the Tallahatchie is occupied by two regiments of Confederate cavalry and swarms with gusrrillas.

One of our musketo boats captured five Rebel raftment at the mouth of the Coldwater River, and indications of attempts to place torpedoes in the channel have been discovered.

The first reconnoissance of Haine's Bluff by gunbacts was made by Admiral Porter. The object was one of reconnoissance only. They proceeded within range of the Rebel batteries, and fired shots over at the most of these notorious Rebels left standing, it is hard to understand.

Dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans.

Washington. Tallahatchie is occupied by two regiments of Confederate cavalry and swarms with gusrrillas.

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BREAD RIOT IN RICHMOND.

THREE THOUSAND WOMEN IN REVOLT.

They are Armed with Guns, Clubs, and Stones.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE STORES BROKEN OPEN

The Militia Fail to Check the Rioters.

Jeff. Davis Makes an Address and Restores Order.

BALTINORS, Tuesday, April 7, 1863,
Col. Stewart of the 2d Indiana Regiment, one of
the fourteen United States officers just released by
the Rebels, and who has just arrived here, makes

On Thursday last he saw, from his prison window in Richmond a great bread riot. The rioters were composed of about 3,000 women, who were armed with clubs, and guns and stones.

They broke open the Government and private stores, and took bread, clothing and whatever elec they wanted.

The militia were ordered out to check the rict, but failed to do so. Jeff. Davis and other high officials made sp

to the infuriated women, and told them they should have what they needed. They then became calm, and order was one

All the other released Union officers confirm this

statement.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST,

The Defeat of Morgan's Guerrillas-They

ure Driven Three Times from Selected Positions-Gen. Quimby's Expedition-Failure to Reduce Fort Greenwood Admiral Porter's Reconnoissance Maine's Bluff.

PHILADRIPHIA, Tuesday, April 7, 1863.

The Bulletin, of this city, has the following special dispatch from Cincinnati: Dispatches from Murfreesboro give the following

count of the fight near Snow Hill: On the 2d inst., Gen. Stanley, with 2,000 cavalry, and Col. Matthews's infantry brigade, started to

nfantry and cavalry, at Snow Hill. Begond Auburn they drove in the Rebel pickets. The 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry turned the Rebel right, while Mentz's and Parmon's Cavalry Brigs with Newell's Battery, moved up in front. The enemy fled.

The enemy's pickets were then encountered west

of Liberty, and a considerable force of Rebels were

capture Morgan's and Marton's 8th Regiment of

posted on the bluffs on the opposite side of Smith's Ford. They resisted, and were driven back and formed again on Dry Fork, from whence they were again driven. The Rebels then formed a third and stronger line on Snow Hill. The 2d and 4th Ohio Cavalry were sens to the enemy's rear. They charged with sabers in

hand and broke the line of the Rebels, when the fight ended in the flight of the Rebels. The Rebel loss was from 15 to 20 killed, a number

wounded, and 60 prisoners. Gen. Stanley also captured 30 horses and mules and a quantity of bacon and wheat, and destroyed considerable forage.

The position of the Rebels defeated Gen. Stanley's attempt to surround and capture them. They caped with their guns. Our loss was one private of the 7th Pennsylvania

Cavalry, and two slightly wounded. Gen. Stanley returned to Murfreesboro by way of Lebanon, capturing six prisoners at the latter point. It is reported that the gunboat Lexington and some other boat shelled the town of Florence on the 2d inst., and drove away a company of Rebel cayalry stationed there.

A special dispatch from Helena, dated the 3d inst. says that advices from Gen. Quimby's expedition to the 30th ult., state that no progress had been made in the reduction of Fort Greenwood.

Our forces were still in front of the enemy, and there had been considerable skirmishing between pickets on shore. The Rebels were improving the time by greatly increasing the strength of their works. They have

received and mounted more heavy guns, and are well supplied with ammunition. It is the opinion of well-informed officers that our

boats will not succeed in taking the The country along the Tallahatchie is occupied by two regiments of Confederate cavalry and swarms

The following has been received at the Head-

quarters of the Army here:

Munrhespon, Monday, April 6, 1863.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in-Chief, Wainington:

Sir: Gen. Stanley has returned from his scort, bringing in some 40 or 50 prisoners, and 300 services able horses and mules. He drove Morgan's cavalry from the Peninsula, whipping them from their stronghold, Snow's Hill, north of Smithville—and but for their precipitate retreat and the difficult nature of the country would have had a force in their rear and captured their artillery and animals. The enemy left quite a number of dead and fled toward McMinnville, loosing many horses, saddlee and guns.

W. S. Roszcrass. quarters of the Army here:

Two Important Expeditions on Foot-Conflicting Reports Concerning the Yazoo Expedition-The Town of Palmyra De-

The steamer Gray Eagle, from Memphis, has arrived. From passengers, we learn of two important expeditions, the objects of which are not to be made

Reports in regard to the Yazoo Pass expedition are still conflicting. The preponderance of evidence is that it is not abandoned.

Last week, while the steamer A. D. Hine was passing down Coldwater, it was fired into by gue Several deck-hands and one engin killed. The Captain was mortally won

In retaliation for firing into the gunboas St. Clair, on the Cumberland, on Tuesday last, Capt. Frits, with a gunboat, went to the town of Palmyra, on Saturday, and, after giving the intabitants time to leave, they burned the entire town. Another skirmish occurred on Saturday near Nou-

count. The Union pickets, numbering fift. en, were attacked by Blythe's Cavalry. The latter were repulsed. Loss unascertained. Our loss was two unded and two taken prisoners.

The Stenmer S. R. Spaulding. The steamer S. R. Spaulding, from Histon I arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

New-York

THE PLACE SHELLED IN RETALIATION.